Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, June 11, 1817.

28. Volume) (Number 1410.

To be sold

AT THE HOUSE

LATELY POSSESSED BY

General Jones,

Price 400 Rs.

A VERY FINE EUROPE COW with a CALF; both in good condition.

Bombay, 11th June, 1817.

TO BE SOLD

Price 400 Rs.

at the house

LATELY POSSESSED BY

General Jones,

TWO very beautiful and high bred *Greyhounds* (color black) a DOG and a BITCH, with a litter of 3 PUPS.

Bombay, 11th June. 1817.

Society

FOR PROMOTING

THE EDUCATION OF THE

POOR.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Subscribers having determined that a Sermon for the benefit of the Institution, shall be annually preached in the month of June, instead of January,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Sermon will be preached on the morning of Sunday next, the 15th Instant, by the REVD. ROBT. BAYNES, and that a Collection shall then also be made at the Church doors.

HENRY DAVIES,
Secretary.

Bombay, 11th June, 1817.

Society

FOR PROMOTING

THE EDUCATION OF THE

POOR.

TERMS on which Children may be admitted into the Central School Bombay on application to the Committee through the Secretary.

Whole Boarders, . . 12 Rs. per month,
Half Ditto, ... 6
Day Scholars, ... at the discretion of the Committee.

Children admitted at the expence of Persons subscribing 30 Rs. per annum or making a Donation of 200 Rs. are charged for.

Whole Boarders, . . 10 Rs. per month,
Half Ditto, ... 5

HENRY DAVIES,
Secretary.

Bombay, 11th June, 1817.

Wm. Parry,

ARCHITECT,

MOST respectfully informs the Public that in addition to the performance of all works, in the immediate line of that professsion, he undertakes to build CARRIAGES of every description, and flatters himself, that, from the specimens he has already shewn, he will be found capable of executing that branch of business in a superior style to any yet exhibited in Bombay, and equal, he hopes, to any hitherto produced in India. He also undertakes the repair of Carriages, whether made by himself or by other person, on the most reasonable conditions, at the late Mr. TOMKIN'S Auction Room.

Bombay Green, 11th June, 1817.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE & NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—June 4, Ship Hyperion, freetrader, Captain H. Horn from London.

SAILED.— June 4, Ship Durable, Captain Thos. Guthrie to the Gulph of Persia.— 6, Ship Hammanshaw, Captain J. S. Buckingham to the Gulph of Persia.

DEATH.—In France, on the 16th December 1816, —Captain Thomas Hardie, of the Hon'ble Company's Marine, aged 65, an officer well known in this settlement, not only for his public zeal and activity, but for his many virtues in private life.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 11th JUNE, 1817.

Since publishing our last we have received from one of our correspondents, at home, an abundant supply of English Journals. None of them, however, appeared to us so interesting as the Courier of the 29th of January; we have therefore given in our paper of to-day the whole of its important contents.

It appears that no further reduction in the army than has already taken place is intended.

It is not in the contemplation of ministers, as far as we are able to judge, either to introduce new taxes or to touch on the sinking fund.

Mr. Croker having on the 29th of January, admitted, in the house, in reply to a question from Lord Milton, the fact of his having received a war salary during the continuance of hostilities against Algiers, the Noble Lord gave notice of his intention to make the matter a subject of Parliamentary inquiry.

The Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold, on hearing the next day of the disgraceful scene which took place in the park, repaired to Carlton House in order to pay their respects to their Royal Father.

The throne room, on presenting the addresses, to the Prince Regent, from both Houses was extremely crowded, there being a numerous assemblage of peers, amounting to 104, and the Members of the house of Commons were between 60 and 70.

The Court of Directors have unanimously voted a piece of plate to Lieut. Gen. Sir A. Campbell of H. M. S. in consideration of his meritorious conduct while in India.

The Ship *Marquis* of *Wellington* was stationed on the 29th of January for Madras and Bengal.

The report of Lampedosa having been ceded to America by the King of Naples is, as we apprehend, without any solid foundation.

The Free Trader and post office Packet *Richmond*, from Deal the 7th of January, has reached Madras. She brought out 3000 letters. We glean this information from the Madras Courier, which also states that the Richmond spoke on the 15th of February in Lat. 2°. N. Long 21°. W. with the Free Trader Earl of Buckinghamshire from Bombay, bound to Liverpool, all well.

The India Gazette of the 19th May reached us on Sunday but it contains little if any thing interesting.

English Extracts.

PROCESSION AND OUTRAGE.

Yesterday being the day appointed for the opening of the Session of Parliament, the PRINCE REGENT went in his private carriage from Carlton-House to St. James's Palace, at half-past one o'clock, where most of the Royal establishment were in readiness to receive his Royal Highness. They consisted of the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Steward, the Master of the Horse, the Treasurer of the Household, the Comptroller of the Household, the Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, Lord J. MURRAY as Lord in Waiting, Sir E. PAGET as Groom in Waiting, Sir W. KEPPEL acting as Master of the Robes, Master BLOOMFIELD, Page of Honour, General VIVIAN, Equerry in Waiting, Sir G. WOOD, Aide de-Camp in Waiting, the Silver Stick in Waiting, &c. His Royal Highness gave an audience to the Field-Officer in Waiting, who laid before him the effective state of the three regiments of Foot Guards; the REGENT then gave the military pass-word for the day to the Field Officer and the Colonel of the King's Guard. The PRINCE REGENT, with his attendants, then proceeded to their carriages, which were in readiness to receive them; the state carriage, with eight beautiful cream coloured horses, ornamented with light blue ribbons, the Master of the Horse's carriage, with six fine black horses, ornamented with red ribbons, two other Royal carriages, with six bays, ornamented with red ribbons. The Duke of MONTROSE and Lord JAMES MURRAY, as the Lord in Waiting accompanied the PRINCE in the state carriage. His Royal Highness wore regimentals, with his splendid orders, and the ribbon of the garter. The Royal attendants went in the other carriages. The grenadier guards were on duty in the Palace, and received his Royal Highness with military honours, but the band did not play on account of the confinement of the Duchess of CUMBERLAND, nor did the Life Guards receive the REGENT with sound of trumpet, as is customary. The Life Guards, who escorted the Royal procession, wore their new helmets, which are much larger than the former. As the PRINCE passed through the Park, he was received by a mixture of applause and disapprobation.

The entrance of the PRINCE REGENT into the House of Peers was not announced by a discharge of cannon from the Lambeth shore, as is customary, the Duke of CUMBERLAND having applied for its discontinuance, on account of the indisposition of the Duchess, and the PRINCE REGENT having given his commands accordingly. The concourse of people assembled was much greater than has been witnessed on any similar occasion since the attack made upon the KING in St. James's Park, in the year 1795. On return of the Royal procession, the violent malcontents had increased considerably in numbers in the streets, and on its entrance into the Mall, they broke out into acts of tumult and violence, accompanied with the most foul shocking, and insulting language; gravel, stones, and other things, were thrown at the Royal carriage, and at the military; the Life Guardsmen were insulted with the most scurrilous language; the glass of the door of the State carriage on the near side, was broken three times; first, on its entrance into the Mall, then about the centre, and again near the Stable yard gate.—The PRINCE REGENT returned in a dark blue great coat, ornamented with gold lace, over his regimentals.

On the PRINCE REGENT alighting from the state carriage, he informed Sir NATHANIEL CONANT, who was in attendance, of the outrageous and violent attacks which had been made by the populace in the Park; and immediately after the Duke of MONTROSE went off, with all possible speed, to Viscount SIDMOUTH, for his assistance, and the assistance of those under him, to endeavour to discover the offenders. His Grace proceeded to the Secretary of State's Office, when Lord SIDMOUTH not being there, Mr. HILEY ADDINGTON sent a messenger after his Noble Brother to the House of Peers, to inform him what had happened, and to command his attendance upon his Royal Master at St. James's Palace. The PRINCE REGENT, after waiting a considerable time for the arrival of Lord SIDMOUTH, went in his private carriage to Carlton-house, to which place his Royal Highness left his commands for Lord SIDMOUTH to follow him. His Lordship arrived shortly afterwards, as did the Duke of YORK, the Duchess of GLOUCESTER, and the Duke of GLOUCESTER. Their Royal Highnesses having heard of what had happened, lost no time in repairing to Carlton-house to enquire after their beloved relative.

The violence of the populace was directed, not only to the Royal carriages and the Life Guardsmen, but also to the horses; they repeatedly called out, "Down with them," &c. At the time the procession was passing between the entrance to St. James's Palace in the Park and the Stable-yard Gate, two quiet spectators seized a man who was insulting and assaulting some Life Guardsmen, when Attfield and Garton, two of the Officers belonging to the Worship-street Police Office, who were stationed near the spot on duty, came up and secured him; a desperate attack was then made.

Mr. GIFFARD, the Police Magistrate of Worship-street, who was near the spot, came up, with several other Officers, to give their assistance;—the attempt at rescue still continued; but Mr. GIFFARD commanded the assistance of several of the Life Guardsmen to protect him and Officer, with their prisoner, which they accordingly did, and conducted him to the large room in St. James's Palace, set apart for the Yeomen of the Guard. The Magistrate then proceeded to take the charge of Mr. CHAMBERS and Mr. WALTON, who were spectators of the transaction in the Park; and from which it appeared, that they had heard the prisoner make use of the most violent and abusive language; had seen him throw gravel stones, and had struck at a Life Guardsman or his horse, with his umbrella. The Life Guardsmen whom they more particularly attacked, was Thomas Laycock, who on account of his military duty, could not attend before Mr. GIFFARD, to give his evidence, but he told the Magistrate, he saw the prisoner throw a stone, and aim at him.

The prisoner being called upon for his defence, denied the charge, but said he supposed somebody must be apprehended, and he had been selected for the reward. The Magistrates repelled this insinuation, assuring him there was no reward for such an offence as that with which he was charged. This, however, did not satisfy the prisoner, who asserted, that if there was not a public reward, there would be a private one.

The account he gave of himself was, that his name was *Thomas Scott*, and that he resided in Goodge-street, Tottenham-Court-road, and we understood him to say at No. 20; he has neither trade nor profession, but lived upon his property. His hands did not appear as if he had been accustomed to work. He wore a large plain ring, and was respectably dressed. He was committed for further examination.

QUEEN SQUARE.—Yesterday evening, *John Staine*, one of the disaffected persons who hissed the Prince Regent on his return from the Parliament House, was brought up and examined on a charge of assaulting Gen. Burton of the Life Guards when on duty. Wm. Hodson, corporal of the 2d Regiment of Life Guards, deposed that he was on duty as well as the General to attend the Prince; he saw the prisoner was amongst the crowd making several attempts to pick up something, at the same time vociferating inflammatory exclamations, till he found some sticks, which he flung at General Burton, some of which struck him, and also struck witness, who immediately sprung forward and seized him in the act of throwing more. The prisoner, in defence, said he was by trade a tailor, and meant no harm. He was committed to prison for want of bail.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 29.

ATTEMPT UPON THE PRINCE REGENT.

All the observations we had intended to make upon the Speech of the PRINCE REGENT must be omitted, in order to enable us to dwell with the greatest possible detail upon the treasonable attempt upon the illustrious Personage but a short time after that Speech had been delivered—Which attempt produced a suspension of all other business in Parliament, the Debate on the Speech being adjourned till to-day.—Of the proceedings in both Houses on this treasonable outrage, and of some of the events that took place out of the House, we have given an account in our Parliamentary Report and in an article classed under the head of *Procession and Outrage*. We make a short recapitulation of them here. The procession of the PRINCE REGENT to open the Session of Parliament was arranged in the accustomed manner.—There were no more precautions adopted than usual—no larger attendance of troops. The hour at which the PRINCE would set out was known, and a great crowd, as is always the case, was collected in the Park and streets through which his Royal Highness was to pass. The only difference was that the band of music were ordered not to play in the indisposition of the Duchess of CUMBERLAND consequent upon her delivery of a still-born child. In the Park the concourse of persons was immense, much greater than in the streets, and greater than had been witnessed *since the attack upon his MAJESTY in* 1795. Our readers will see by-and-by, why we have marked that period in so particular a manner. During the procession to the House there was nothing of much consequence occurred. Applause and disapprobation were occasionally manifested—the latter proceeding from the lowest of the mob. The symptoms of disaffection became more direct and pointed on his Royal Highness's return from the House of Peers. In the streets, the language was of the most scurrilous kind—the Horse Guards, most of whom had fought in the great fight of Waterloo, were the theme of the foulest invective, which they bore with the greatest moderation, keeping on their course without any quickening of their pace, and without departing from that moderation which induced them to be careful not to do any harm to the crowds that pressed upon them. In the Park the numbers had much increased. As the Royal carriage passed over the Parade, the REGENT was insulted with abusive language by some, while others threw mud and stones at it. On its entrance into the Mall the abuse became more gross, and more stones were thrown, till at length on its arrival between Spring Gardens and Carlton-house, the attempt was made, which was intended to have proved fatal to his Royal Highness's life. According to the evidence of the Duke of MONTROSE in the House of Peers, and Lord JAMES MURRAY, in the House of Commons, who were with the REGENT in the State carriage, two bullets were fired into the carriage, neither of which took effect. The Prince sate, of course, with his face to the horses, and prominently forward. After the glass had been perforated by the two bullets, stones were thrown which broke the glass, and struck other parts of the State carriage. But before the stones were thrown, Lord JAMES MURRAY paid particular attention to the fractures, and he had no doubt that they were made by bullets. But no report having preceded them, his Lordship conceives they were made by an air gun or pistol; and from the manner of the fractures, he thought that they must have come from some height, probably from one of the trees by which the carriage passed, which tree had several persons in it. In referring to the examination in the House of Commons, it will be remarked, that to some questions put to Lord JAMES MURRAY, he replied, that the glass, opposite to the one broken, was up. In that glass there were no fractures, nor had he heard that any bullets were found in the carriage. Now it is argued, that had bullets perforated the left glass, they must have gone through the right; or that if they had not gone through the right glass they would have been found in some part of the carriage inside. This is by no means a necessary consequence. The not finding bullets in the carriage is no proof that bullets were not fired; for if they were fired from a height, or from a distance, in advance of, or behind the carriage, so as to strike the glass obliquely, though they might have force enough to break the glass where they struck it, they might yet be turned off another way.

Every one who is acquainted with the nature of gunshot wounds knows what slight resistance, in an oblique direction, will turn a ball, and therefore if to the extreme thickness of the plate glass was added the circumstance of the bullets slanting on it, nothing is more probable than that the direction of the bullets would have been altered. Every body also must have seen instances in which holes have been made by missiles in glass, though the substance thrown did not pass through; and in this very case a great stone "that smashed & pounded the glass," as Lord JAMES MURRAY expresses, did not enter the carriage.

These remarks we are desirous of pressing upon the attention of our readers, because the inference which some Members in the House, and some of our cotemporaries, seem inclined to draw is, that no bullets were fired, because the opposite glass was not perforated, nor the bullets found in the carriage. And having alluded to our cotemporaries, it may be right here to notice a remark in one of them, "that his Royal Highness's manner of delivering his Speech was that of one whose spirits were somewhat depressed; at all events, the voice of his Royal Highness was not so strong and distinct as we have been used to hear it." Now, we have conversed with several who did hear the Speech, and their opinion is, that his Royal Highness

read the Speech with peculiar animation and spirit.

The PRINCE was aware that he had been fired at immediately after the bullets had perforated the glass; but his conduct was as cool and admirable as that of his Royal Father on a similar occasion. His Royal Highness, immediately after his arrival at St. James's Palace, ordered the Duke of MONTROSE, the Master of the Horse, to proceed to Lord SIDMOUTH's Office, to communicate the information to his Lordship, in order that the proper measures might be taken without delay. Lord SIDMOUTH instantly went to Fife House, where he passed a short time with the Earl of LIVERPOOL, and then repaired to Carlton-House. After an audience of his Royal Highness, Lord SIDMOUTH proceeded to the Horse Guards, and thence to the House of Lords. A letter was dispatched from the Home Office to the LORD MAYOR, at five o'clock, and the most effectual measures adopted for preserving the peace of the metropolis, during the evening and night.

Lord SIDMOUTH returned to the House of Peers as the House were proceeding to take the REGENT's Speech into consideration. He immediately notified that he had a subject of the highest importance to communicate. Strangers were ordered to withdraw. The Duke of MONTROSE and Lord JAMES MURRAY were immediately examined—their evidence taken down by a short-hand writer, and a message sent to the House of Commons to desire an immediate conference with that House in the Painted Chamber. Lords LIVERPOOL, SIDMOUTH, GRENVILLE, GREY and other Peers were appointed to manage the conference on the part of the Commons. The message from the House of Peers was introduced to the Commons after the debate on the Speech had commenced. The message of course put an immediate stop to the debate. A conference was held with the Lords. Lord JAMES MURRAY was then introduced and examined, and the House adopted unanimously the Address which had been passed by the Lords, viz.—"to express their abhorrence and indignation at the outrage offered to his Royal Highness, and to beseech his Royal Highness that he would be pleased to direct immediate proceedings to be instituted, for the purpose of detecting and bringing to justice the guilty persons.

Now were we to say that our surprise at this atrocious attempt equals our indignation, we should ill speak our sentiments. For after the speeches and doctrines of the panders of assassination—of those who attempted to excite a sympathy for the fate of BELLINGHAM, the assassin of one of the best men that ever existed—After such a series of attempts to inflame the minds of the populace against every Member of the Government, however illustrious his station, outrage and violence could not but have been expected.

From this subject we turn for a few minutes to draw the attention of our readers to some other circumstances that took place yesterday, in which Mr. HUNT and Lord COCHRANE played the most prominent parts.

PALACE YARD.

About the time of the violent proceedings in the Park, that is about half-past two, about twenty of Hunt's Delegates made a procession by Charing-Cross through Parliament-street, with about half-a-dozen Petitions, rolls of parchment, in favour of Reform, carried on their arms like muskets, they marching in a military step. They did not attract much attention, except when they pushed the passengers off the pavement. Hunt, it is said, wished the parchments to be unrolled, that the length of them might astonish the passers-by. His myrmidons, however, did not choose to comply with this request; upon which the worthy brawler observed, that he had never had to do with such cowardly persons before. They proceeded to the lodgings of Lord Cochrane, within two or three doors of the King's Arms Tavern, in Palace Yard. One of them bore a bundle of sticks, as emblem of unanimity and power.

Mr. HUNT addressed the multitude, which was assembled in Palace Yard; he dwelt upon the advantages of Reform, and with much indignation alluded to the manner in which his character had been calumniated by "a fellow" who printed the *Hue and Cry* Gazette, in a posting-bill, for which he intended to commence a prosecution. He then informed the populace, that Lord Cochrane was at that time taking some refreshment, to enable him to combat his opponents *over the way*, but that he would shortly make his appearance before the citizens of Westminster.

Lord COCHRANE shortly after this came forth from his apartments, and appeared before the populace, elevated in a chair placed there for the purpose.—He told them that he was just proceeding to the House of Commons for the purpose of watching over their rights and liberties, and that he would shortly return and let them know what was passing.

His Lordship was then placed in a chair, and several sailors, or persons in sailors' dress, selected from the crowd, carried him in a triumphant mannner to the door of Westminster Hall. They were, however, prevented by one of the Magistrates and several Constables from entering the Hall, as a tumultuous assemblagein that place might be considered as an overawing of the Parliament. Lord Cochrane therefore descended from the chair, and walked through the Hall to the House of Commons. Shortly after, his Lordship returned to Palace-yard, resumed the station from which he had before addressed the mob, and told them he had heard the Regent's Speech, which had not disappointed his expectations, but which completely disappointed the people. He added that he should at all times adhere steadily to the cause of Reform, and that his life should be devoted to the people. He also begged that they would conduct themselves with the greatest possible order and quietness.

Mr. HUNT again addressed the mob, on the subject of his own patriotic virtues, and his exertions in the cause of Reform. He declared, that on Monday week, whether he was well or ill, he should meet the people in Spa-fields; that he would there introduce to their notice the much injured boy Dogood, who had been thrown into prison for tearing down a libel published against him, and whose character, he had, on the most scrupulous inquiries, found to be unexceptionable and good. So far from being a disorderly boy, he had never been out of his lodgings after seven o'clock in the evening; and even out of his scanty earnings, he had paid for his lodgings in advance. He was determined to support the cause of this poor injured lad, and would go to every possible length to obtain for him the redress which by law he was entitled to. After making several remarks on the political state of the country, Mr. H. exhorted the people to retire peaceably to their homes.

The business then terminated.

Sir Francis Burdett was not present. Palace-yard was crowded in every part.

The whole of this proceeding took place after the Royal procession had left Westminster.

Our readers have not failed to remark the declaration of Lord COCHRANE to the populace, after being brought out by Mr. HUNT, that "he was just proceeding to the House of Commons for the purpose of watching over their rights and liberties and that he *would shortly return to let them know what was passing*" He did do so, and "told them that the REGENT's Speech had not disappointed his expectations, but had completely disappointed the people." Now we recollect but one instance of a Member of the House going in and out of the House for the purpose of addressing a mob upon what was passing in the House. We allude to the case of Lord GEORGE GORDON in the year 1780.

What proceedings Parliament will adopt in consequence of this attempt upon the REGENT, we know not; but some legislative measures of course will be proposed, and it is impossible in considering the circumstances on the present day not to recollect those which occurred at the period to which we began by alluding, the period of the attack upon his MAJESTY on the 29th October 1795

Strangers, were, we have already stated, excluded from the House of Peers yesterday; but we understand that in the examination of the Duke of MONTROSE, his Grace was clearly and decidedly of opinion that the glass of the royal carriage had been perforated by bullets.—Lord GREY put some questions to Lord JAMES MURRAY who was also examined, and it is understood that the purport of them was to shew the probability of no bullets having been fired. His Lordship, however, was indignant at the outrage offered to the REGENT.—Lord GRENVILLE is said to have spoken with the most marked decision and indignation against the atrocious attempt. The Address was voted immediately after his Lordship sat down.

CITY, 12 O'CLOCK.

The only topic of conversation in the City, is the outrage committed on the sacred person of the PRINCE REGENT. The Speech of his Royal Highness yesterday was calculated to allay the fears of the monied interests, and to advance the Funds. At the close of the market Consols were done at 63⅛; this morning so great was the depression, and so alarming the fears of the citizens, that Consols opened at 62⅞; as the day advanced confidence became restored from the high assurance on the ability and promptness of his MAJESTY's Government. Consols at twelve o'clock 63⅜.

We received this morning Madras Papers to the 17th September, inclusive, from which we have made the following extract:—

"CALCUTTA, AUG. 13.

"Major-General THOMAS BROWN has assumed the command of the 1st Division of the Field Army.

"Major General OCHTERLONY, by the last accounts, was still at Kurnaul.

"Letters of the 12th ult. from Jalna, mention, that the force assembled at that station amounted to 6,000 men, with a large battering train.

"It is reported that his Majesty's 56th regiment, will soon receive orders to join Colonel DOVETON's force.

"Colonel EAST's force has been re-assembled on the Western side of India. His Majesty's 47th regiment had joined it; having marched from Bombay after a notice of a few hours only.

Accounts from Staffordshire state, that the Meeting at Burslem took place on the 27th, and was a very numerous one. The Manchester orators made no sort of impression on their auditors, who dispersed without the least riot or disturbance; and all was quiet throughout the Potteries.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of CUMBERLAND, we are concerned to say, has been in a very dangerous state. The infant was supposed to have been dead above a month since, occasioned, as it is conjectured, by excessive grief, on receiving the unexpected tidings of her beloved Father, the Duke of MECKLENBERG'S death. The following is Dr. CLARKE'S report of the state of her health yesterday:—

"January 28, 1817.

"Her Royal Highness the Duchess of CUMBERLAND has had sleep, and is going on as well as can be expected."

Yesterday the Honorable Mr. and Mrs. COCHRANE arrived at their house in Portman-Square, from Clifton. We are happy to state from authority, that Mr. COCHRANE's arrival is with the sole view of giving his vote in favor of Mr. LUMSDEN, at the election that takes place to-day for a Director of the East India Company, and not to give support to his nephew Lord COCHRANE'S politics for Parliamentary Reform, through the means of public meetings called by people who have nothing to lose and every thing to gain.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, TUESDAY, JAN. 28TH

The PRINCE REGENT came to the House with the usual state, at three o'clock, and opened the Session of Parliament with a Speech from the Throne.

His Royal Highness, after delivering this Speech, returned with the same state, and the House adjourned till five o'clock.

At half-past five o'clock, while it was expected, that the Address to the Prince Regent, in answer to his Speech was to be moved and considered in the usual manner,

Lord SIDMOUTH rose.—Your Lordships are now to be called upon to consider an Address to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in answer to the Speech of his Royal Highness delivered from the Throne; but before you go into that, I have a communication to make to your Lordships on a subject of the highest importance, and I move that strangers be ordered to withdraw. It was ordered accordingly, and strangers were excluded. After the strangers had withdrawn, we understood that Lord SIDMOUTH informed the House, that as the Prince Regent was returning from the House, and the carriage was passing in the Park, at the back of the garden of Carlton-house, the glass of the carriage window had been broken by a stone as some represented it, or by two balls, fired from an air-gun, as others stated it, which appeared to have been aimed at his Royal Highness.

The House then examined witnesses on this communication, and the Duke of Montrose, and Lord James Murray, who were in the carriage with his Royal Highness, are called in, Mr. Gurney, the short-hand writer was on the close sent for; and the evidence being of the same kind as that afterwards given in the Commons, the House sent the two clerks (the Masters in Chancery not being in attendance) to desire a conference with the Commons.

Among the Lords who were deputed to the conference with the Commons, were Lords Liverpool, Sidmouth, Grey, Grenville, Camden, Buckingham, &c.

The conference having been held, and the evidence communicated to the Commons, an Address on this subject was moved, and seconded, as we understood, by Lord Grenville, to the Prince Regent; and this also was communicated to the other House, and we were informed that both Houses were to go up with the Addresses to-morrow, before they proceeded to the business of the address in answer to the Speech, the consideration of which was adjourned till to-morrow.

This being settled, the House adjourned till two o'clock to-morrow (this day), and it was ordered that the Lords be summoned to attend accordingly.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On a message from the House of Lords, the Speaker, and several Members attended to hear the Speech from the Throne.

Several members were sworn and took their seats.

New writs were ordered to be issued for the counties of Gloucester and Worcester, for the cities of Gloucester and Worcester, and for the boroughs of Whitchurch, Portsmouth, Wilton, and Midhurst, in the room of Lord Mahon, now Earl Stanhope.

Mr. PONSONBY moved, that a new writ be issued for the county of Down, in the room of Colonel Meath, who had accepted the office of Consul General to Spain.

A new writ was moved for the city of Londonderry, in the room of Sir S. Hill, who had accepted the office of Vice-Treasurer of Ireland. ("Hear, Hear, from the Opposition benches.)

The bill for preventing clandestine outlawry in personal actions was read a first and second time.

A new writ was moved for the borough of Hertford.

REFORM IN PARLIAMENT.

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT said, that in consequence of the numerous petitions that were forthcoming on this subject, he should give notice, that on this day month he intended to move the House to take it into consideration.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

The SPEAKER having read his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's Speech on the behalf of his Majesty,

Lord VALLETORT commenced, by adverting to the great satisfaction the House must experience in knowing, that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent continued to receive from the Allied Sovereigns every assurance of tranquillity. Although the events of the late war had been the means of throwing considerable burdens on the people, yet the grand object for which we had so long contended was at length fully attained, and we ought not, under any pressure of temporary adversity, to give ourselves up to despair: that overwhelming military despotism which had deluged the nations with blood, and nearly extinguished the liberties of Europe, was now no more: order and tranquillity began to resume their reign, and the restoration of decorum and legitimate government were among the effects of the present wished-for peace. The next subject he should touch on was the success of our arms at Algiers. This country, as well as the rest of Europe, had too long been accused of submitting with supineness to outrages which were too atrocious to be endured: our flag had been insulted, our commerce injured, and conduct so subversive of the peace and security of the Mediterranean should be put down. This Government at last evinced its determination, and Lord Exmouth, with the confederate Dutch force, proceeded to execute the resolution that had been taken. A victory the most complete crowned his exertions, and the consequences of his success were the most satisfactory that could have been anticipated. The immediate liberation of all European captives, the promises of future tranquillity, and the respect paid to our Envoy, were real causes of congratulation; and there were the best grounded expectations, that the Dey would punctually fulfil all his engagements. With respect to the wars in India, they had been forced upon us, not by one act of misconduct on the part of the native powers, but by a series of aggressions—not by recent outrages merely, but by successive acts of hostility for several years before. Remonstrances were made from time to time but were attended with no other effect than to inflame the insolence of the enemy. The losses and distress of the inhabitants of the provinces occasioned by these different invasions of our territory were such, and so afflicting, that the Marquis of Hastings determined to put an end to such evils; and by his activity and energy, efficient arrangements have been made for insuring the future tranquillity of the Peninsula. With regard to the future expenditure of the country, he agreed, that the House ought to put in force every possible means of economy that could be found consistent with the public safety: but, desirous as all must be for lessening our expenses, and none could be more sincerely desirous than himself, they must bear in mind, that they had to keep up the weight and dignity of a powerful government; that they must consider this government the guardian of social order: that our empire was wide, and our colonies spread over the whole face of the globe: he would enforce on their consideration that nothing was so expensive as weakness, nothing so prodigal as insecurity. (*Hear, hear, hear.*) The House must be sensible that his Royal Highness placed the highest confidence in the House, that he was sincerely anxious to lessen the burdens of the people, and that he would most readily adopt any plan that the House in its wisdom might point out, consistent with the security of the Empire, and the support of public credit. As to the deficiency that had appeared in the revenue, he did not conceive it such ground for depression as it had generally been held forth to be. The receipts last winter were greater than ever; since that time they had fallen off: but were we, from the events of the last nine months alone, to predict eternal and irretrievable bankruptcy? If we gave a loose to despair, and spread despondency on every side, should we not in every way increase our embarrasments? but if we bore up with fortitude and strove to our utmost against the pressure of the time, our exertions must ultimately be crowned with success. The present distress of the community was sufficiently to be accounted for from temporary causes: he should not at present dilate on them, because they would doubtless be sufficiently canvassed at future opportunities; but he should venture to point out a few of the more immediate causes of this distress. The sudden transition from a state of war to a state of peace, the cessation of an immense war expenditure, and the sudden reduction to one comparatively small, must have affected the demands for the various products of industry. The expenditure during the last year of the war, among the labouring classes, amounting to 130 millions, in the year after it was only 70 millions; this, joined to the great discharge of soldiers and sailors, effected a diminution of employment at the very time when there was a greater demand for it than ever. Then the monopoly of commerce, which we had enjoyed during the whole length of the war, fell off at once, and the markets were opened to other competitors; the great improvements in agriculture, and the consequent increase of agricultural produce, were followed by an unpropitious season, so that scarcity and high prices were unavoidably added to the dearth of employment. We were now, however, gradually recovering the general depression; and we should be false to ourselves, false to the country, if we were now to give up its best interests in despair. He should now add a few words on the late domestic disturbances. We had seen a most mischievous spirit diffused among the poorer classes of the community; they had been told, that Parliament was acting unconstitutionally; that it was necessary to effect a change in the government, and that the remedy for all their grievances would be an annual Parliament. Annual Parliament was become a watchword for the commencement of disturbance; but the same watchword had formerly been used when Ireland was agitated by faction, and it was now intended for nothing more than a signal for disturbance. He trusted these disgraceful tumults would agitate the country no more; but if it should be otherwise, he hoped, that this House would have the will and the power to defeat and subvert every attempt to destroy the Constitution. Our present distresses arose from a cessation of demand: and how was this to be remedied?—by affording security to capitalists, and finding out new sources of employment. But if our security were endangered by this spirit of anarchy, the capital of the country would be drawn off to find a refuge in safer quarters. The House had before them a delicate and arduous duty; the eyes of the whole country were upon them—one part of the nation looked to them for relief in its distresses, the other for the support of property and the Constitution. (*Hear, hear, hear!*) He hoped, indeed, the House would do their utmost to maintain that Constitution we had so long enjoyed; a Constitution which, in spite of clamor, was still unrivalled, and acknowledged to be the most perfect that had fallen to the lot of any people. The Noble Lord concluded by moving an Address to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, which being in effect an echo of the speech, we forbear, inserting, under the pressure of other matter.

Mr. DAWSON, in rising to second the motion, felt considerable embarrassment from the difficulty and importance of the circumstances that had called Parliament together; circumstances which demanded for their consideration the united energy and talents of the House. With whatever feeling he might view the present distresses of the community, he should certainly do injustice to those feelings if he did not coincide with the tone of confident hope which distinguished the speech that had been delivered from the Throne; a speech which contained many topics of congratulation, none of despondency. Whatever might be the distress of the times, we could not diminish it by despair, nor relieve it by irresolution. His Royal Highness had not been insensible to the many difficulties of our situation, nor to the struggles that we had made for the repose of the world; but it was at least satisfactory to hear, that the object for which so much blood had been spilt, and so much treasure expended, was at length securely attained; and peace must confer blessings on a nation whose ingenuity ministers to all the wants of man, and whose commerce embraces the demands of the most distant nations. He must observe, on

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

war with Algiers, that the importance of our victory over that power had been universally acknowledged; it had proved, that our arms were not wanting to protect the unfortunate, and that no other claim was requisite to ensure our assistance but the knowledge of distress and oppression: but the importance of this victory was increased by the security it insured to our commerce in the Mediterranean—by adding another testimony to the skill and intrepidity of our seamen, and by showing that the only reason why our navy did not continue to conquer, was, that it no longer had any enemies to encounter. (*Hear*) However, whatever might be thought of this victory, there could be but one feeling of congratulation at the prospect of a lessened expenditure. It was in vain to look on peace, if it were not to bring with it the ground for a strict economy in our expenditure. The distresses of the country demanded all the attention of Parliament, and in proportion as that House was zealous would the necessary burdens of the people be patiently endured. The duties between the Government and the people were reciprocal. When the state of Europe demanded the late war, the people shared the hopes, the difficulties, and the triumphs of the Government. Now that the desired object had been attained, they naturally looked for the strictest economy and a relief from their burdens. The Government felt for them in these particulars, and if it could not diminish taxation as fast as it wished, the interest of the debt and the length of the contest in which we had been engaged must be taken into consideration. With respect to that part of the Speech which laments the deficiency in the national revenue, he must say, that this was the only part of the Speech which detracted from the fulness of his satisfaction in seconding the Address. But if we were told that our condition is not so fortunate as could be wished or expected, we were also told that the national faith must remain inviolate. Those who had the means of carrying the country through all the difficulties of the war, must not have cause to deplore their confidence. Such a sentiment was both wise and just. But he saw no cause to view this deficiency in the revenue as a matter of impending ruin. It was true that our commerce had diminished, but this was partly caused by the general poverty in which the war had left all the countries of Europe. It was natural for men to provide themselves with necessaries before they purchased luxuries; and when it was recollected that the people of the Continent had to rebuild their houses and churches, and in some parts even whole towns and cities, as well as to repair the ravages that had been committed on their farms and estates, it must naturally follow that they had not much superfluous money to part with for articles of our manufacture. It was natural that this stagnation on the Continent should produce similar effects at home: but it did not cause a total destruction of our commerce, and, as soon as the stagnation was removed, our trade would be revived. It must be a cause of sorrow to every feeling mind, to see the distress produced by a variety of unforeseen circumstances; but these calamities were not peculiar to our own country; they had been spread over every part of the Continent; and, indeed, what were our calamities compared with those under which the people of the Continent were now suffering, where whole districts had been laid waste, and every kind of property destroyed? Our internal distresses were produced by the exigencies and unavoidable circumstances of the moment, and as soon as the unpropitious season had passed away we should recover and flourish. The next point he should advert to was the mischiefs excited in the public mind by harangues on topics which were above the comprehension of the vulgar.—(*Hear, hear.*) Bad, indeed, must be our situation, if our distress was so great as to be beyond relief from the wisdom of that House, and that it could only be relieved by tumultuous assemblages of men of education mixing with men of no education at all, and others of no principle, who were only actuated by blind self-interest, deluding their followers into acts of violence which they never would have committed but at their instigation. But what reparation could the agitators make to these deluded people for the loss of their liberty? The fact was, that they were like the fanatics of old, who went about with the bible in one hand and the sword in the other, preaching up religion under all manner of outrages and excesses. The House must therefore join most heartily in the sentiment of his Royal Highness respecting the disturbers of the public peace. Let public peace and decorum be preserved. This was the time to check that spirit of revolution, which, under whatever name it was promulgated, covered a design which the inflammatory demagogues were earnestly labouring to effect. (*Hear, hear, hear!*) This was the time to prove that the ebullitions of popular clamour had no weight with the dignity of the Senate:

"Non civium ardor prava jubentium
"Mente quatit solida."

Reverting to the severity of the public distress, which he trusted that every possible means would be devised to relieve, and that with this view every practicable reduction would be made in the public expenditure, the Hon. Gentleman begged the people to compare their condition with that of other nations, in which great towns were destroyed, and whole districts were depopulated by the progress of the war; and hence it would be found that this country had not, comparatively, so much reason to complain. This comparison would also suggest, that until the waste of war was repaired in other nations, which repair would require the expenditure of a considerable capital our commerce could not be expected to resume its activity with our former customers—that expectation, however, was naturally to be indulged, and when it was realized it must operate as a proportional stimulus to our industry, which promised to supply that deficiency of revenue alluded to in the Speech from the Throne; which deficiency, although so serious, could not serve to justify any thing like gloom or despondency as to the financial resources of this great and enterprising country—(*Hear, hear, hear.*) After some further animadversions upon the several objects alluded to in the Speech, and forcibly urging the propriety of maintaining an adequate military force for the fulfilment of our pledge to the Allies to co-operate in the maintenance of that tranquillity in France, which was so rapidly re-establishing there, for the protection of those Colonies which so materially contributed to own domestic advantage—for the preservation of that peace and good order at home, which were so essential to our security, the Honourable Gentleman expressed his anxious hope and confident expectation, that the active employment of our manufactures, with the wonted prosperity of our commercial and financial circumstances would be speedily restored; and concluded with observing, that under all the considerations he had stated, he felt it his duty to support the Address.—(The Honorable Member's conclusion was followed by loud cheers.)

Mr PONSONBY felt it necessary to declare, that he entirely coincided with many of the observations which had fallen from the Noble Mover and the Seconder of the Address. He entertained not the smallest disposition to differ from them respecting the general distress, or to encourage that spirit of despondency which they say so largely abounds. He agreed with them that the fate of this country was in the hands of the Parliament, and on the proceedings of that House in particular must depend its happiness and tranquillity. He entirely agreed with all that had been said respecting our victory at Algiers. He also fully agreed with the paragraph of the Speech that related to what had passed in England, and was not inclined to offer a negative to the contents of the Speech generally: but he felt it necessary to protect himself against being bound to approve entirely of all which that Speech contained. He differed very much in his view of one part of the subject. Nothing in any Speech could be supposed to allude to any thing but the advice given to the Prince Regent by his Ministers. As he feared it might hereafter be his duty to make some observations on this part of the Speech to-day, as well as on that of last year, made him anxious to be clearly understood. He should therefore desire the Clerk to read certain extracts from the Speech which was made at the opening of the last Session of Parliament. A paragraph from that Speech was then read by the clerk, which is as follows: 'The Prince Regent is happy to inform you, that the manufactures, commerce, and revenue of the kingdom are in a flourishing condition." (*Hear.*) The following paragraph was also read by Mr. Ponsonby's desire: "And his Royal Highness has commanded us to assure you, that you may rely on every disposition on his part to concur in such measures of economy as may be found consistent with the security of the country, and with that station which we occupy in Europe." The House was now, as well as the nation, in a condition to judge what degree of truth was contained in those two paragraphs. Last session Ministers had the confidence to tell the two Houses, that our manufactures, commerce, and revenue, were in a flourishing condition, and in no one instance that has yet come to the knowledge of Parliament, up to the present moment, has there been any thing to prove the truth of their assertions; but more particularly with respect to their wishes for economy. (*Hear*). Gentlemen would recollect, there was no one motion for economy made last Session that was not uniformly resisted—(*Hear, hear, hear!*)—no proposition for retrenchment in any one instance that was not resisted by Ministers, till the votes of that House forced them to comply with it. He desired, then, to know, what encouragement there was to believe that the similar hope held out in the Speech of this Session, would be any better kept this year than last. It had been much dwelt on by the Honorable Mover and Seconder, that our distresses had arisen from temporary causes. He had no desire to exaggerate or extenuate, and was willing to hope, that to a certain degree these distresses may be ascribed to causes called temporary. But that great difficulty which lay so heavy on the necks of the people of this country, was attributable to some of the causes that had been alleged he would utterly and entirely deny, and he would prove it to the satisfaction of the House. In the last Session, when the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite came to move for the expences for the current service of the year, the House was told, that Ministers had made such arrangements as would meet the current difficulties. He would refer to the statements of the Right Hon. Gentleman on that occasion which would defy contradiction, for they were such as no man could contradict. In the supplies of last year were, amongst the rest, 3,000,000*l.* on one account with the Bank, 6,000,000*l.* on another account with the Bank, 5,660,000*l.* surplus of the grants of the preceding year. There were also certain small grants not worth mentioning; but that by which the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer made a great portion of his means, was 3,000,000*l.* of surplus of the Consolidated Fund. Now let us see (said Mr. Ponsonby), how far events have verified the Right Hon. Gentleman's prediction. What was the surplus of the Consolidated Fund? Was it any thing? He would say it was nothing. Instead of three millions, there was no surplus at all. We had from the Hon. Mover and Seconder some just observations on the necessity of preserving the public faith; and no man was more ready than himself to agree with them in this respect; but he would say, that our ability to preserve our faith with the public creditor no longer existed. (*Hear, hear!*) Your Sinking Fund (said the Right Hon. Gentleman) as the means of redeeming your public debt, no longer exists. The real Sinking Fund means this—a fund which enables the debtor to diminish his debt. Can it mean any thing else? Has it any other meaning? Now, a Sinking Fund that leaves you exactly as it found you, does not deserve the name, if it only relieves you from one debt, by causing you to contract another of an equal amount. There was as great a deficiency in the revenue as the fund could supply; indeed the fund could not satisfy it. There might be other measures perhaps, adopted to raise money; but at present, when we took off ten millions on one side of the account, we wrote in as much or more. There might be a beneficial complicated operation derived from the fund, but we were no richer while we borrowed so largely. There was literally no revenue. If the fund were taken, two millions more would be wanted. Could our difficulties be said to be merely temporary, and arising simply from a transition from war to peace? Ministers must have seen the situation of the country at the time they said it was in a flourishing condition. The greatest difficulties were not from temporary causes, and it would be a gross delusion for the House to tell the people so. It seemed impossible for the House to agree to the Address; but if they did, no intelligent person in the country would believe them. The real cause of difficulty was the immense debt and taxation. It was idle to ascribe it to any thing else. Yet when they were called to tell the people of the propriety of patience and fortitude, he would say, "Speak to them the truth; act a manly part towards them." Then try to preserve their confidence by all means of reducing expences, which Ministers promised, but had since tried to continue or increase. The House would deceive the people by adopting the Address, and would impair its own character in their eyes. He had heard about violence abroad, and the efforts of designing men; he had never countenanced any such persons, and had no disposition to do so now.—(Hear!) But if the House wished public confidence, they should show that they would not trust merely to what Ministers told them, but were resolved to take public affairs into their own hands; showing the people that they were not to trust to a set of Ministers, but to a body of honest and vigilant Representatives. Any other mode would endanger the loss of public confidence. —What resources could Ministers now look to? Was it in the state of manufactures? Was it in our commerce? He should wish to hear what any Member connected with commercial business would say as to his expectations of a speedy amelioration of the state of our commerce. He saw no hope but from that House, as representatives of the people. It had been rumoured, that Ministers themselves did think of some farther deductions from some branches of public expenditure. He wished they had thought so sooner. They gave up nothing last year, except by compulsion and their recent intentions were not heard of till near the meeting of Parliament. They did nothing from a spontaneous feeling. They had obstinately adhered to their system, by deferring Parliament so long. Had they been sincere, it would have been better for them to have assembled Parliament earlier, as well as for the public business. The debates which perhaps they anticipated might appear troublesome to them. Feeling as he did, in order to secure the confidence of the people, and to enable that House to carry the country through its difficulties, he had prepared an Amendment, in which he had kept clear from either exaggeration or dispondency; but expressing the determination of the House to examine into, and take the public affairs into their own hands. They should take the task on their own shoulders. If they blindly confided in Ministers, and received such information as they would give, he was persuaded they would lose, in a great degree, the public confidence; and that would be an increase of discontent, & a loss of solid union between the public and their Representatives. If the House did not adopt his Amendment, he hoped his Noble Friend near him, who moved for a Committee last Session to inquire into the Finances, would renew that Motion, though it was lost last year, through, he supposed, the influence of the eloquence and arguments of Ministers.—(Hear). He then proceeded to read his Amendment, which he proposed to insert instead of the paragraph on the subject of his Royal Highness's regret at the deficiency in the produce of the Revenue, and the passages following. The Amendment, which was of some length, was to the following purport:—

"That we have seen with the deepest concern the continued embarrassments of our agriculture, manufactures, and commerce; the alarming deficiency of the revenue, and the unexampled and increasing distresses of all classes of his Majesty's faithful subjects. Of these facts he was sure no one could have any doubt.

"That we are willing to indulge the hope that these distresses may be found, in part, to have originated from circumstances of a temporary nature, and that some alleviation of them may be produced by the continuance of peace, but that we should ill discharge our duty to his Royal Highness, and be guilty of countenancing a most dangerous delusion were we to conceal from him our opinion that the pressure that now weighs so heavily on the resources of the country is much more extensive in its operation, more severe in its effects, more deep and general in its cause, and more difficult to be removed, than that which has prevailed at the termination of any former war.

"That we are firmly persuaded that the same exemplary patience and fortitude with which all ranks have hitherto borne the difficulties under which they labour, will continue to support them under such burdens as may be found indispensibly necessary for the unavoidable exigencies of the public service, but that to maintain this disposition it is incumbent on this House, by a severe and vigilant exercise of its powers to prove to their fellow subjects, that sacrifices which it may be their painful duty to make, are strictly limited to the real necessities of the State.

"That while we acknowledge the gracious dispositions announced in his Royal Highness's Speech from the Throne, we cannot help expressing our regret that his Royal Highness should not have been sooner advised to adopt measures of the most rigid economy and retrenchment particularly with respect to our Military Establishments; that a prompt and effectual reduction in this and every other branch of our expenditure, his Majesty's faithful Commons most naturally look as the first step to relieve the sufferings and redress the grievances of which the people so justly complain, and that to enable themselves to assist his Royal Highness by their advice in the performance of a duty so imperiously called for by the present situation of the country, they will lose no time in instituting a strict inquiry into the state of the nation."

Such were the views he wished the House to adopt; and he trusted, from a sense of their duty to themselves and the public, they would adopt them.

Mr. BRAGGE BATHURST said, the Address which had been moved was conceived in terms which rendered the proposed Amendment totally unnecessary. The Right Hon. Gentleman had referred to the Speech of the Prince Regent at the opening of the last Session of Parliament, and had asked, if the language there held on particular topics could now be justified? He thought it must be felt by every one that circumstances might change, as in this case he was of opinion they had done, so as to make it the duty of Ministers to come forward now, with a statement materially differing from that which they were bound to make then. The Right Hon. Gentleman had said, the commerce, manufactures, and revenue of the country were at that time described to be in a flourishing state, and he had asked if this had subsequently appeared? Not content with pressing this on the House, he had gone to represent the agriculture of the country to have been spoken of in similar terms—Now, with respect to the then state of agriculture, nothing of the kind, had been advanced; but the commerce of the country was at that time in a flourishing condition. On the subject of the revenue of the country, he had only to say, it had been truly asserted by the first speaker to have been in a prosperous situation up to the month of April. Under these circumstances, he could not discover that there was any thing in that Speech, or in the events which had since occurred, with which Ministers could fairly be reproached. The next topic to which he had adverted, was that part of the Speech of last year, in which the Prince Regent had expressed his disposition to concur in any plan of reform, or economical arrangement, which might be recommended to him by the House. Instead of intimating that he would lend himself to any such plan which they should adopt, his Royal Highness might have assured them that he would recommend such measures to the adoption of his Ministers. This, however, had not been asserted in the Speech, and nothing had occurred that could be proved to contradict the declaration of the disposition of his Royal Highness to favour retrenchment and economy. He thought it right to offer these remarks on the Speech which had been alluded to, though at the same time he felt it had no immediate reference to the subject of debate. It was now seen that the Prince had been advised to recommend retrenchment, and also to advise that which he thought the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite must have passed over from what had fallen from him while introducing his amendment. He (Mr. B.) wished to direct his attention to that paragraph in the Speech, in which, after lamenting the deficiency in the Revenue, he suggests to the House the propriety of entering into an early investigation of the state of the revenue and expenditure of the country. This recommendation was echoed in the Address which had been moved, and it was proposed that the House, should assure his Royal Highness that they would not fail to enter into an early & serious investigation of the state of the expenditure and income of the country. Did the Right Hon. Gentleman suppose his Royal Highness would have been advised to give such a recommendation, had not Ministers been disposed to take the course which he (Mr. Ponsonby) wished them to take—had they not been sincerely desirous of such an inquiry? The retrenchment now recommended, the Right Honourable Gentleman said, was very well; but why was not this done sooner? On this subject he could not but think the Right Hon. Gentleman manifested more than a fair impatience, as after a war of such magnitude and duration, as that recently brought to a close, it must be obvious that it was impossible at once to reduce the public expenditure to that which was suited to a time of Peace. It must be a work of time. The Right Honourable Gentleman had appeared to think the reductions in contemplation had been suspended for a few weeks, and were only at last brought forward, because Parliament was about to assemble. From what he had said, it should almost seem that he was of opinion it was a new discovery on the part of Ministers, that Parliament was to meet at all. It would however be felt, that they knew Parliament must meet, or the business could not go on, and knowing this it was not very likely that they should suspend the reductions about to take place for a few weeks till Parliament again assembled. It would be in vain therefore to state what reductions would have been made under other circumstances, or what were now in progress, as these must soon be brought in a regular way before the House, and they would be immediately followed by a motion for a full and complete investigation of the whole of the revenues and expenditure of the nation. Leaving those allegations of the Right Honourable Gentleman, which he had not followed up, to the eloquent explanations previously afforded by the mover and seconder, he would remark that inquiries into the present commercial and agricultural distress of the country appeared to be necessary under existing circumstances, in order to ascertain by what means they might be alleviated, and to determine whether one measure which suggested itself—the only one, he feared, by which they could be immediately relieved, would be necessary. But the Right Hon. Gentleman had next stated his views—not very fully to be sure,—of the finances of the country. Taking the utmost he could advance to be proved, it would be found to amount to little that could alarm, but it would be seen that at present he had no means of comparing the expenditure with the revenue of the country, till he knew what were the reductions that were to be made. Granting, however, that the comparison which he had attempted to make was in every respect correct, what was the result? Why it appeared that the revenue of the country, with the Sinking Fund, was nearly on a par with its expenditure; and though we paid none off, we should not go on incurring debt. If this were to be regarded as that state of things which was to be permanent, he would grant that it would be very bad, as it would disappoint the reasonable hopes of the people, who had looked forward to see the public debt in the course of being paid off by means of the Sinking Fund. But he did not consider this situation of our affairs one at all likely to be permanent, and at present he thought it sufficient to express a hope that a very short time would prove it but temporary. The Right Hon. Gentleman had asked how much of the distress was temporary? In reasoning on this subject, he had appeared to confound cause and effect. He had stated, that at present there was no surplus of revenue; that the revenue and expenditure were so completely balanced, that nothing remained of the former after the latter had been met to pay off the public debt. But he did not shew that this was what we had to expect. The Right Honourable Gentleman had said that it was so, and that we ought to reckon it, but there were two things to be taken into the reckoning—the reductions about to be made, and the probable improvement of the revenue. One circumstance which the Right Honourable Gentleman had not dwelt on, this distress, was to be regarded as the cause of the falling off in the revenue. The agricultural distress had produced throughout the whole country a great diminution of the consumption of those articles on which the taxes and manufactories depended. It was at present impossible for the farmer now to indulge in those luxuries and commodities which he formerly could purchase and from which much of the public revenue arose. He therefore looked at that as one of the great causes of the present deficiency; and the late unfavourable harvest he considered to have aggravated the evil. Had the crops been housed with better success, he thought it probable a different prospect would now have been presented to our view On the subject of our commerce, the Right Hon. Gentleman had appealed to commercial men if they saw any immediate prospect of an increase of trade. He had made this appeal as if Ministers had held out a hope of discovering something new, by which the present depression might be removed. They had done nothing of the kind. Nothing new was expected or wanted; all they looked forward to, was a revival of trade. Last year we had a great export trade, and Ministers now cherished the hope of seeing it in our possession again. He thought there could be nobody who did not see that a variety of causes had combined to produce the present effect, which were so severely felt; and no man could say at what precise moment they would cease; but looking at the internal state of the country, and its external relations; looking at its wealth and resources, he was satisfied that confidence would revive and prosperity return, if no disturbances again broke out, like those to which some allusion had been made, and when the agricultural interest should be restored to its proper situation. He was unwilling to adopt the views of the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Ponsonby), as he thought it would be seen that in the Speech that had been recommended by the Crown, and in the Address, it was proposed to pledge the House to do that which the Right Honourable Gentleman wished to be done, namely to inquire into the state of the revenue and expenditure of the country. To him (Mr. Bathurst), therefore, it appeared, that the Right Honourable Gentleman could obtain the object he had in view quite as well, and in a more regular way by the motion, than he could hope to gain it if his amendments were carried. On the observations which had been made as to the propriety of making those reductions sooner which were now to take place, he should only say, that till this period it had not been possible to arrange the estimates, so as to enable the House to see what were the views of Government on the present state of the nation. He concluded by describing the amendment to be wholly unnecessary.

The Hon. Mr. LAMBE could not go all the lengths of the Noble Lord who proposed the Address, in his expression of joy and exultation at the state of our affairs. In the feelings excited by one of the topics on which he enlarged, however, he heartily concurred, namely, the conquest of Algiers. The Hon. Gentleman who seconded the Address exulted chiefly in the success, because it proved to the nations of Europe that we were not selfish in our policy, and that our arms would be stretched out to protect the oppressed, and to punish the oppressor, without any immediate view of advantage to ourselves. Others, he feared, would be disposed to anwer this, by calling on them to turn their eyes to what had been the conduct of England in Europe;—to what she had done against injustice & oppression in Spain and other countries, but into this he wished not at present to enter. But if the expedition to Algiers had been undertaken simply to relieve others, it might have met with less cordial approbation from him than he considered to be due to it now. He did not wish to see this country becoming a political Quixote, going about to redress grievances without being called by any immediate interests or duty of our own; he did not wish to see it fighting the battles of other nations for no benefit to England; but he was happy to say, that in this case, our own interest were joined with those of our neighbours and of humanity, and that the cause in which we had been suc-

cessful, was as highly to be approved as our success itself was to be admired. Here he was afraid congratulation must end, for no other topic of exultation could he discover in the course of the Speech. Indeed the greater part of it met with his decided disapprobation. One phrase he objected to, as it seemed to speak of the present distress as the consequence of the end of hostilities rather than of the beginning—as the effect produced by the termination of hostilities so soon, rather than as the result of their having been continued so long. This was holding out a delusion, and giving a sanction to a dangerous mistake. It was saying to the people, that the great expenditure of the war, that the immense debt which was contracted to carry it on, and the heavy taxation which the interest of such debts occasioned, had nothing to do with their present difficulties; but that the peace which was the result for which they contended, and which was held out as the object for which they were to endure their burdens, had become the source of their calamities. The war, and the war alone, he was prepared to contend, occasioned our difficulties. If it was undertaken without cause or against justice, or for unworthy objects; if opportunities occurred of terminating it with advantage, and these opportunities were neglected; if it had thus been pertinaciously persevered in, or impoliticly commenced, the distress, which was the consequence of it was to be attributed to the Ministers who began and conducted it. If, on the other hand, it was at first unavoidable, and had been carried on no longer than it could have been terminated with honour and security, then no one was to blame for its result but the enemy who forced it upon us; but still in both cases it must be stated as the cause of our present embarrassments. (*Hear, hear.*) Our calamities were produced by the war, though their complete pressure was not felt till the arrival of peace; they were thus connected with the peace in point of time, but they could not be traced to the peace as their cause. In this situation the great object for us to pursue was not to propagate a delusion with respect to the cause of our distress, but to take every means of alleviating it or preventing its extension, by supporting and maintaining public credit. He stated this opinion, not from any fear that the recommendations of those who attempted to justify a breach of national faith would be attended to, but from a firm conviction, that breaking faith with the national creditor would bring no relief to the people, (*Hear!*) or tend to remove, in any degree, the embarrassments of the country. On the contrary, he was convinced that such conduct on the part of the Legislature would aggravate and extend them. If we were to trust the dictates of experience, we had it in support of this opinion. Some time ago the complaints against the landholder were as loud as they now were against the fundholders; these complaints were now heard no more, for there was no reason for them. Rents had been reduced, the landed interests were straitened in their incomes, but who had benefited by the change? The distresses of the manufacturing and labouring classes, instead of being alleviated, had been increased: they had been deprived of employment by the reduced circumstances of those who employed them, and found no advantage in the diminution of the income of those against whose wealth they clamoured. Any interference with the fundholder, he was convinced, would be productive of similar effects, instead of relieving our distress. Our situation should be supported with that firmness and patience that could alleviate every calamity, instead of leading us to attempt plans and expedients which might aggravate temporary sufferings into irretrievable ruin, by destroying entirely public confidence and national credit. But how were we to support public credit, if we did not resort to such expedients? He would answer—by economy and retrenchment. (*Hear, hear!*) Parliament, he hoped, was prepared for entering into economical reductions: Ministers, he hoped, were prepared for the task; and the country, he hoped, was likewise prepared. He said, he hoped the country was prepared for it; for although he meant no reflection against any particular individuals, he could not refrain from observing, those who now called for economy and retrenchment would be sorry that they were adopted. A strict and rigorous attention to economy, and reduction of all our establishments to the lowest possible scale, must be productive of evil to certain individuals, and he was not disposed to under rate their sufferings, but the national good and the public security were paramount to all other considerations. The Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Bathurst) who had spoken last had contended, that there was no necessity for the Amendment, to obtain the object which his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Ponsonby) had in view, because the Address pledged the House to the same course of conduct as the Amendment. This he (Mr. L.) by no means admitted. The Address merely pledged the House only to take "into consideration the state of the public income and expenditure;" whereas the Amendment went much further, and embraced an inquiry into the state of the nation in all its interests, financial, commercial, political, and colonial, examining all its concerns, its extention of colonial territory, which was made the ground or the excuse of extending military and civil establishments; in short, expenditure at home and abroad. Our commercial situation and system deserved and required revision, after such a violent change as it had lately undergone by the political circumstances of the world. The whole should be taken into consideration, with the view of ascertaining if the regulations which had guided it in war should be continued or altered on the return of peace. There was one subject which pressed upon the attention of all, and would be embraced in the inquiry that the Amendment of his Right Honourable Friend proposed—he meant the poor laws. The sums raised for the support of the poor, in the shape of rates, now amounted to a tax almost as great, and on certain classes of the community certainly more oppressive than the property-tax. It was impossible that eight millions a-year could be collected or administered in the manner, and for the purpose, in which this tax was collected, and administered without the greatest oppression to the landed interest, and the ultimate diminution of the industry & resources of the country. Not only this, but many other subjects, demanded an inquiry which might lead to Amendments in our laws, institutions, and establishments, mild and moderate in their operation, and certain in their results upon public prosperity and happiness. Nor ought the House to be deterred from its duty in adopting improvements and economical reforms by the fears of any disturbances or breaches of the peace which they had heard of with which they were threatened. His opinion on this subject was always the same: it had always remained unaltered, and he believed would do so. He allowed, in their fullest extent, the rights of the people to petition for any lawful object that they thought connected with their interests, privileges, or well-being; he reverenced popular meetings which were regularly and quietly conducted (hear); he reverenced the rights and privileges which they exercised, and was disposed to attend to their representations as much as any man; but when such assemblies proceeded to violence, when they led to breaches of the peace, he (Mr. L.) was for vigorous and immediate repression. [Hear.] This conduct he would recommend, not only from motives of public security, but from motives of tenderness and mercy to the deluded persons themselves, [Hear, hear.] He deprecated all breaches of the peace, disturbance, and riot, not only for their immediate effects, but for their ultimate consequences. Tumult for liberty and right was not only dangerous and destructive, but was a liar, and never kept its promises. [Loud cries of hear.] It led, in the end, through scenes of anarchy and blood to a political tyranny, or military despotism; the more fatal in its nature, and the more hopeless in its consequence, from the circumstance, that the people were taught to take refuge under their protection from the more appalling evils of insecurity and confusion. [Hear, hear, hear.] The Honourable Gentleman supported the Amendment.

Mr. C. GRANT said as far as he understood the Speech of his Royal Highness, it included nearly all those topics in its recommendation to Parliament, which were embraced in the Amendment of the Right Honorable Gentleman; and those which were not included would necessarily enter into the discussions of the Committee that had been mentioned. In that Committee the propriety of our Colonial Policy, and of our Commercial System, would be taken into consideration. With respect to the Poor Laws, that subject was brought before the House last year, and a full examination of it deferred to the present Session. He agreed with the Honorable Gentleman, that it would form a most important branch of that inquiry which the House would have to institute. He agreed also, that it would be their duty to support the public credit, which, with our agricultural prosperity, formed the two great sources of our national wealth. Nor was he disposed to question the truth of the assertion, that our present distresses were attributable to the war in some respect. But he was, at the same time, of opinion, that all the varying circumstances of our fortune during the last five and twenty years, had a more radical foundation than merely the continuance of that war. He should explain the matter upon a different principle. He would say that it was not simply a transition from a state of war to a state of peace, which had caused our distresses, but a transition of the country from a state in which it had been compelled to rely upon its own resources for food, to a state in which foreign supplies could be obtained. When the war took place we were an importing country to a considerable extent. The continuance of the war, however, necessarily increased the price of what we imported, from the war charges, and the high rate of insurance required. An impulse was consequently given to our own agricultural system, which continued through the whole of the war. The effect of this upon the home market was immediately felt, for it gave the middling and the lower classes of society a greater power of demand for articles provided by our manufacturers. In the prosperity of our agriculture was found the prosperity of the whole kingdom; but the return of peace shook that internal system of demand and supply to its foundation. The Corn Bill did much towards restoring it, and from its gradual operation, they might expect an improvement in all our manufactures, and in every branch of our trade. With regard to the disturbances that had occurred, he trusted there was but one opinion in that House upon the subject. There was a spirit at work throughout the country, of a most malicious and daring character, which attempted to pervert our distresses into an instrument of disloyalty and sedition. The effect of its machinations, if indulged, would be the subversion of the Constitution. He was far from confounding with those incendiaries, the individuals who, from motives which he believed to be sincere & honorable, however much he might differ from them, sought a Constitutional Reform. But the history of all ages proved, that the most wise and virtuous, in the attainment of their object, had sometimes employed as auxiliaries, instruments who ultimately became their masters and their tyrants and therefore the danger was to be guarded against. He trusted, however, that the firmness of that House would preserve this country from such dangers.

The Hon. Member was proceeding, when he was enterrupted by the annunciation of a Message from the Lords.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE PRINCE REGENT.

On the Messengers being admitted the Message was read. It was as follows:

"The Lords do desire a present conference with this Honorable House in the Painted Chamber, on a subject materially affecting the safety of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and the honour and dignity of Parliament, and the Lords, in the absence of their usual Messengers from the urgent importance of the case have sent this message by their Clerk, Assistant, and Reading Clerk."

When the Messengers had withdrawn.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved, that the House would send an Answer to their Lordships' Message, by Messengers of its own.

The SPEAKER observed that as the usual method of communicating with the House had not been observed on the present occasion, it was necessary to mark the departure from established precedent. He therefore suggested, that it would be proper to call in the Messengers of the Lords, and inform them, that the House had received their Message, and would return an answer by Messengers of their own.

This being agreed to, the Messengers from the Lords was then called in, when the Speaker said, that he was commanded to acquaint them, that to the Message from their Lordships, requiring a present conference with that House in the Painted Chamber, they would send an answer by Messengers of their own.

As soon as they had withdrawn,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved "that the House do acquiesce in the Message sent by the Lords by their Clerk-Assistant, trusting, however, that this mode of communicating would not be drawn into precedent."

This motion was unanimously agreed to.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER then moved, that an answer be sent to the Lords by a messenger of the House; and Lord BINNING was appointed to carry the same. On his return,

The SPEAKER said, that as the House had agreed to the message requesting a conference, it would be proper to name their managers.

The following members were accordingly deputed:—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, Mr. CANNING, Mr. PONSONBY, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. BRAND, Mr. ROSE, Sir. S. ROMILLY, Lord ARCHIBALD HAMILTON, Mr. W. WYNNE Mr. W. SMITH, Ld. LASCELLES, Mr. FREEMANTLE, Mr. B. BATHURST, and several others who repaired to the conference.

At the expiration of about ten minutes they returned, and the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER informed the House, that their Lordships desired to acquaint the House of Commons, that several daring outrages had been offered to the person of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent that day in his passage from Parliament; that they had agreed to an Address to his Royal Highness thereupon, to which Address they desired the concurrence of that House; and that they had also communicated the name of the witness examined at their Lordships' bar, viz. the Right Honourable James Murray, commonly called Lord James Murray, who was in attendance to be examined by that House if it judged proper to do so.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved that the communication from the Lords be taken into consideration.

Mr. WYNNE said, that before the House proceeded to consider their Lordships' communication, it would be convenient for them to settle what course was to be taken as to the other business before them. For his own part he thought that it would be difficult for the House to return to the consideration of the question respecting the Prince Regent's Speech, and he should suggest that the debate on it be adjourned.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER was of opinion that the House would best consult its dignity, if it proceeded that afternoon to no other business, after the consideration of the attack on his Royal Highness.

The SPEAKER said, in whatever manner it was settled, it was convenient it should be decided then.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved, that the debate on the Prince Regent's Speech be adjourned to to-morrow. Agreed to,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER then moved, that the Message from the Lords be taken into consideration.

The Message, brought by the Managers from the Lords, was then read, together with the following Address voted by their Lordships:—

"To His Royal Highness George Prince Regent, &c.

"We, his Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, humbly beg leave to approach your Royal Highness, and to express our abhorrence and indignation at the outrage which has been offered to your Royal Highness on your Royal Highness's return from opening the Session of Parliament; and also to declare our deep regret and concern, that any person should be found capable of so daring and flagitious an outrage.

"We humbly beseech your Royal Highness, that your Royal Highness will be graciously pleased to direct that immediate proceedings be instituted for the purpose of detecting and bringing to justice the guilty person or persons; in which we are confident we shall be seconded by the voice of all his Majesty's loyal and faithful subjects.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER then moved, that Lord James Murray be sent for, which was agreed to.

It having been shortly after reported to the House by the Serjeant that Lord James Murray was in attendance, it was ordered, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that his Lordship be called in.

EXAMINATION OF LORD JAMES MURRAY

Lord James Murray then appeared at the bar, and was examined, the question being first addressed to the Speaker, and then repeated by him to the witness.

CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER—The Noble Lord is desired to state what situation he holds in his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's Household?—A. I am a Lord of the Bedchamber.

CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER—Was the Noble Lord in attendance on his Royal Highness on his coming to the House of Parliament this day?—A. I was.

CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER—Was the Noble Lord in the carriage with his Royal Highness the Prince Regent when he returned from the House?—A. Yes, I was.

CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER—The Noble Lord will be pleased to state what happened in his own sight on that occasion? On the return of his Royal Highness from the House of Parliament, when the carriage had arrived between Carlton-House & Spring gardens, the glass of the carriage on the left hand was fractured.

CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER—In what manner was that fracture produced? A. The glass appeared to have been fractured by two bullets of a small size, a quarter of an inch apart.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER—The Noble Lord will be pleased to state whether he conceives that the glass was fractured by bullets, or by some other substance of great violence?—A. I have not the least doubt, in my own mind, that it was fractured by bullets. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER—Would his Lordship make any other observation respecting this proceeding?—A. About a minute after the glass was broken in the manner I have described, a large stone was thrown against the glass of the carriage, which broke it, and three or four other small stones were thrown, which struck the glass and the other parts of the carriage.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER,—Was the glass which was broken by the large stone the same which had been perforated by the bullets?—A. It was the same glass.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER.--- Had the Noble Lord any opportunity of observing the glass between the first fracture and the time of its being finally broken by the stones.---A. I observed the first fracture very minutely in the interval.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER.—Did the Noble Lord observe whether there were such a number of persons near the carriage at that time, that a pistol might have been fired by any person without his being immediately recognised?—A. The crowd not being very near the carriage at the time, I conceive if a pistol had been fired with gunpowder, the person might have been observed.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER.—Does the Noble Lord conclude, that the bullets were fired by any other instrument than a pistol, such as an air-gun? —A. I conclude, as I heard no report, that they were discharged by an air-gun, or without the aid of gun-powder.

The SPEAKER then asked, whether any other Hon. Member would wish to put any questions to the Noble Lord?

Sir BENJAMIN HOBHOUSE.—Will the Noble Lord have the goodness to state, whether the bullets have been found in the carriage? (*Hear, hear!*)—A. I have not heard that any bullets have been found in the carriage. I should observe, that I conceived, from the manner of the fracture, that the bullets must have come from some height, perhaps from one of the trees, of which there are many in that part of the Park, in which there were several persons.

A MEMBER.—Did the Noble Lord hear any noise to induce him to suppose that the bullets passed through the carriage?—A. No. I heard no noise but that produced by the fracture of the glass.

Mr. WILLIAMS WYNNE.—Will the Noble Lord be pleased to answer, whether the opposite glass was up or down?—A. It was up.

Mr. BROUGHAM.—Will the Noble Lord state whether he observed two similar holes in the opposite glass?—A. The opposite glass was not broken at all.

Q. What is the Noble Lord's reason for supposing the fracture of the glass was effected by bullets or something of a similar nature coming from a height?—A. The reason I supposed the bullets to have come from a height was that splinters of the glass were thrown violently to the lower part of the opposite side of the carriage.

Q. The Noble Lord will be pleased to say, whether any bullets, or similar substances, were found at the bottom of the carriage?—A. I did not observe whether there were any or not.

ANOTHER MEMBER.—Did his Royal Highness the Prince Regent give any instructions afterwards to search the carriage?—A. Not to my own knowledge.

[*To be continued in the Supplement.*]

FOR SALE

A tame Lioness

AT MR. TROTTER'S,
Dock Yard.
Bombay, 11th June, 1817.

Baxter & Co.

BEG leave most respectfully to acquaint their Customers, and the Public at large, that having made extensive purchases from the Ships of the Season, they have received, and have now for sale, the usual ASSORTMENT of EUROPE ARTICLES as generally advertised, and from the most approved Houses in London.

Baxter & Co.

HAVE the pleasure to acquaint the Ladies of the presidency that they have just opened a small but choice assortment of Jewelry,
Forbes's Street, 10th June, 1817.

TO BE SOLD
for ready money
The following new Books.

Speeches of the Right Hon. B. Sheridan—(several corrected by himself) edited by a constitutional friend, in five vols. oct.	50	Rs.
Warden's letters	12	Do.
Mariner's account of the Natives of the Tonga Islands in the South Pacific Ocean. 2 vol. oct.	20	Do.
Pottingers travels. Quarto	40	Do.
53d No. of the Edinburgh review	5	D
New Monthly magazine for December	2	D
Old Do. for January	2	D
Red book or Court Calendar for 1817	11	D
Tales of my Landlord a new novel published by Murray in 4 vol.	20	Do.
Sketches of India; or, Observations descriptive of the Scenery &c. in Bengal: written in India, in the years 1811, 12, 13 and 14; together with notes on the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena; *boards.* London, 1816	7	
Medical, Geographical, and Agricultural Report of a Committee appointed by the Madras Government to enquire into the Causes of the Epidemic Fever, which prevailed in the provinces of Coimbatore, Madura, Dindigul and Tinnivelly during the years 1810, and 1811; *boards.* London. 1816	7	
Sketch of the History of the East India Company by Robert Grant Esq.	15	Rs.

Inquire of RAGOBA DAMULJEE, Sheriff's Purvoe.
Bombay, 11th June, 1817.

In the Matter of the will of Sir GEORGE HOLMES KNIGHT Commander of the most Honorable military order of the Bath deceased.

PROBATE of the last will and Testament and Codicil of the said Sir GEORGE HOLMES deceased having been granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to JOHN STEWART and WILLIAM PAGE ASHBURNER of Bombay Esquires, the Executors in the said will named, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay, 4th June 1817.

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY M. D. CRUZ, IN BAKE-HOUSE LANE,
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTER, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, 11th June, 1817.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

Mr. BROUGHAM.—Will the Noble Lord state who were the other persons in the carriage besides the Prince Regent and himself?—A. The Duke of Montrose, who is master of the horse: he sat on the same side of the carriage on which the window was broken.

Mr. BROUGHAM.—The Noble Lord is requested to answer, whether the bottom of the carriage was struck with any thing else than the splinter of glass?—A. I only observed that a splinter struck the bottom of the door.

Mr. BROUGHAM.—Will the Noble Lord say, whether the stone or stones which broke the window did enter the carriage?—A. No, it did not: the glass being very thick, it rebounded.

Lord COCHRANE.—Will the Noble Lord state whether the window that was broken was next to his Royal Highness?—A. His Royal Highness sat in the middle of the carriage.

Lord MILTON.—The Noble Lord is requested to say, whether the stone or stones that were thrown after the bullets actually smashed the window, or only starred the glass?—A. It not only smashed the window, but also pounded the glass.

Mr. WILLIAMS WYNNE (we believe).—Will the Noble Lord say, whether the glass was not of an unusual thickness?—A. The glass was remarkably thick.

Sir ROBERT HERON.—Will the Noble Lord state, who were the persons on the outside of the carriage, nearest to the window that was struck? Were they soldiers or others? A. There was one footman by the door, and a life guard immediately behind, but there was no soldier opposite the window.

A MEMBER.—Will the Noble Lord say, whether he supposes the bullets perforated any part of the carriage at all? A. Whether they perforated any other part of the carriage I do not know, but I suppose they did.

His Lordship was then ordered to withdraw.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER then said that the House having heard from the mouth of the Noble Lord the particulars of this daring outrage, on the person of the Prince Regent, would require, he presumed, no other reasons to induce them to adopt the Address which the Lords had communicated especially when it was considered that this flagitious attempt took place while his Royal Highness was returning from the exercise of the Royal prerogative in opening the Session. He then moved, that the House do adopt the Address of the House of Lords.

Mr. PONSONBY suggested that the Address should be read a second time.

The Address having been again read.—

Mr. PONSONBY said, that he believed he only expressed the unanimous opinion of the House, when he cordially expressed his conviction of the propriety of the Address. (*Hear, hear.*) Whether the fracture in the glass of the carriage of his Royal Highness had been produced by bullets, did not, he thought, clearly appear from the evidence of his Lordship. Whether it was or was not thus produced, it was of little consequence at that time to consider; for though it might be of some importance with regard to the guilt of the person by whom the crime was committed, it could not have the smallest influence on the decision of the House. (*Hear, hear!*)

The Address communicated by the Lords was then agreed to—*nemine contradicente.*

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER next moved, that such Members as were of the Privy Council should wait upon his Royal Highness, to know when he would be pleased to receive the address. This was agreed to, and the members were named.

THANKS TO THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, AND VISCOUNT EXMOUTH.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER gave notice, that it was the intention of his Right Honourable friend Mr. Canning to move the Thanks of the House to the Governor-General of India, for the ability he has manifested in bringing the Nepaul war to a satisfactory termination. (This notice we understood for to-morrow). The Right Honourable Gentleman (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) also gave notice, that on Monday next, Lord Castlereagh would move the Thanks of the House to Lord Viscount Exmouth.—Adjourned.

LITERATURE.

Extracts from Memorandums of a Residence in France, in the Winter of 1815—16.

TRAVELLING IN FRANCE, AND ASPECT OF THE COUNTRY.

P. 26.—"To obtain an idea of the Diligence without crossing the water, imagine first a common dungcart on two wheels, another vehicle like a large one horse chaise with a hood, on another pair of wheels, then a very large, clumsy coach body, suspended between them, and all connected by a beam like the shaft of a mill-wheel. Over the top of the coach is a deep square basket, fitting the roof, called "*l'imperiale.*" In this and in the cart body the luggage is packed, and the whole is covered with straw and a tarpaulin. The inside of the coach is very roomy, and though calculated for six, would very liberally stow eight in the English fashion. There are no springs, and no part of the vehicle is painted, except the sides of the coach body. There are two raw-boned coarse things called horses in the shafts, three others of the same sort abreast in front; the postillion rides on one of the shaft horses, and drives the others with rope reins. The harness is coarse, clumsy, and most uncouth. The poorest farmer in England would be ashamed of sending his team to plough with such miserable equipments. Notwithstanding all disadvantages, they manage, by dint of whip-cracking, to travel at the rate of five miles an hour; the roads are exceedingly good throughout, and between Calais and Paris there is scarcely any thing can be called a hill; yet at every little rising ground which would not impede the gallop of an English coach, the French postillion allows his horses to crawl *ad libitum.* On these occassions I always got out and walked on, conversing with the country people who were passing along the road, and who seemed much pleased with the compliment. I was surprized at the vivacity and intelligence of their conversation and especially at the air of mildness and "*bonhommie,*" which made me feel *at home* amongst them. Judging from what would have been the state of mind of the English peasantry, if an enemy were in possession of the country, I was prepared to expect rudeness and brutality; and to make allowance for it. On the contrary, their whole conversation was friendly and civil; they made terrible complaints of the Prussians, and "vowed horrible vengeance," but it is now too late, they must "eat the leek." They spoke of the English as having behaved uniformly well, and there was every appearance of sincerity in the assertion, but they said the Belgians had behaved still worse than the Prussians.

"The whole management of the diligence belongs to the conducteur, a man about the rank of an exciseman, who sits in the cabriole, (or chaise part in front,) pays the postillions, regulates all disputes respecting precedence among the passengers, orders dinner, and sits down with the company as perpetual president; he talked very glibly, smoking his pipe all the time with an easy sort of familiar impudence which would not be tolerated in England: he however feels the dignity of office, and seems to care very little for the opinion of his passengers.

"The country from Calais to Paris is in the highest state of cultivation; I scarcely saw a dock, thistle, or nettle in the whole journey; but it is all open, no hedges or any apparent enclosures; no trees, except on each side of the road, nearly the whole distance; there are no plantations for ornament, no gentlemen's seats, no farm houses, and no cattle, so that the country, although so fruitful has a barren and rather dreary appearance. The villages are chiefly composed of hovels, consisting of only one room, or two at most, very low, generally built of mud, thatched, and whitewashed, with scarcely one better house in the whole precinct. The only respectable habitations are in the large towns, at considerable distances. There is no such class as the English farmers, but the ground is almost invariably cultivated by men who have one, two, or three acres each. The contrast between the fertile and highly cultivated state of their little plots of earth, and their own apparent misery and poverty is very striking, and produces a very disagreeable impression on the mind. There must be some radical error in the present structure of society here which can account for this."

A YOUNG OFFICER'S ACCOUNT OF WATERLOO

P. 57.—"A young officer whom I met with and with whom I became acquainted, described to me with great *naiveté* his own share in the battle. He came from school only a few days before, scarcely had time to try on his regimentals and admire his person in a looking-glass at Brussels, when the trumpet called him to the field; he was in the very heat of the action in that part where the slaughter was the greatest. "When I look back," said he, "I wonder how it was possible to have got out of such a scene alive. I do not remember being afraid, at least after the battle was really begun; but the preparation for it was dreadful. I had never seen a quarrel more serious than those of school-fellows; I had never seen a corpse, and I had passed so suddenly from the game of cricket to the present terrible pastime, that I could hardly believe my senses, and heartily wished myself back at Harrow. The time we were in position before the fighting began, seemed to me longer than the whole day; I looked at my watch, impatient almost for sunset, and found it was five o'clock in the morning. When the firing commenced my feelings began to change, I was immediately engaged, and I believe behaved like the rest. I remember a scene of noise and confusion, of bloodshed and fury, but nothing more, and could scarcely credit the testimony of my watch as to the number of hours we had been fighting. I was among those who pursued the enemy for some distance from the field of battle, and as the junior Officer of the party, was sent back at midnight over the field with a colour which had been taken in the pursuit—how shall I describe so dreadful a sight? I would rather encounter ten more battles than such another visit to the scene of one. It was moon-light, and as far as the eye could reach was blood and destruction, broken carriages, horses wounded and dying, killing in their death-struggle the poor maimed creatures who were promiscuously intermingled with them, the groans of the wounded, the vain calls for help in all the languages of the various combatants, the howling of dogs, and the occasional shots fired by the wounded at the straggling plunderers, with the screams of those they were attacking, altogether made an impression which nothing can ever efface from my mind. 'For God's sake Sir, don't let your horse tread on me,' cried one. 'Take care of my broken leg,' said another. 'Oh, you'll crush my head, Sir.' 'Pray, pray, Keep off, my thighs are broken.' 'For the love of God, Sir, give me a little water.' 'Oh take this to my poor wife, Sir, I am dying.'—Such were the sounds which rung in my ears on all sides; for some time I guided my horse cautiously between the bodies to avoid trampling on them, but at last my mind was so overpowered with the dreadful scene, that I could bear it no longer, and striking the spurs furiously into his sides, I galloped over the field, regardless of the piteous complaints around, and reached my resting place, in a state of mind little short of madness."

MASS AT THE CHAPELLE ROYAL.

P. 62.—"One Sunday I went with Madame R. and Mr. L. to the chapel royal. The entrance is by a very elegant stone stair-case, on which were arranged the *Cent Suisses* grenadiers, a fine body of men, the shortest of whom exceeds six feet in height, and who are only used for the purposes of ceremony. They made a very elegant appearance as they rose one above another on the steps, thus forming a lane. The floor of the hall was warmed by means of stoves, and (though the weather was intensely cold) remained at a mild summer heat. We waited about an hour, before we were allowed to ascend the steps, the grand Officers of state necessarily preceding us into the chapel. At last we entered a very splendid saloon, on the right hand of which were windows looking into the court yard of the Tuilleries, and on the left a set of doors to correspond, which opened into a gallery the whole length of the chapel forming with it, as it were, one room. Looking into the chapel from one of these openings, on the right was a gallery filled with singers and musicians, and at the left hand extremity a similar gallery for the king, hung with crimson velvet richly ornamented with gold fringe. A small door in the centre gave admission to it, and (when in) the curtains being drawn round formed a complete semi-circle. The great saloon was presently filled with peers, deputies, generals, marshals, ladies and foreign officers, all in the most splendid dresses, forming a very grand and imposing *coup d'oeil.* In half an hour one of the king's state-footmen opened the door of the saloon, and thundered out *Monsieur.* This insignificant word, pronounced in so pompous a tone, sounded something like Dr. Johnson's story of the Mussulman, 'In the name of the most holy prophet, figs. It is certainly a most undignified appellation for a great man. The Count immediately entered, preceded by many Marshals and General Officers, and walked straight on without seeming to see any one. Presently the drums in the church rolled a loud peal to announce the approach of the King. The crimson velvet curtain was drawn aside, the door opened, and a man advanced to the front and cried out *Le Roi* in a voice that shook the building. I could observe that stage effect was very much consulted on the occasion, and perhaps it is all right and necessary. The King placed himself in a great arm chair gilt all over. Monsieur was on his right hand and the Duchess D'Angouleme on his left. On a signal given, the music commenced, and I received from it a higher gratification than I can possibly express. Mass was performed entirely in music; several boys with very fine voices; an Italian, named Theodore, (called the best singer of sacred music in the world,) a number of tenor and bass singers, and several kinds of instruments, formed a more exquisite combination of sounds than I had ever heard before. I was in raptures with it. All this time the gentry in the great saloon kept walking backwards and forwards, talking aloud with the most perfect indifference, as if they had been in the street. I felt quite indignant at the stupidity which could not enjoy the music, and at the ill manners which prevented *us* from enjoying it.

"Never till this day could I conceive any thing solemn in the tingle tingle of the little bell during the elevation of the host; hitherto it had only excited disgust from its incongruity, and, indeed, I never could avoid considering the part of the ceremony as a species of blasphemy, God himself being supposed at that moment to descend on the piece of wafer bread, and change it into the flesh of Christ. On the present occasion, however, it had a fine effect, every one ceased speaking at the same moment and dropt on his knee. There was a profound silence for about two minutes, when a single voice scarcely audible, gradually swelled out to its utmost compass, joined by the others in succession, and with the addition of the organ and other instruments, formed a full chorus, till the chapel seemed bursting with harmony. The voices dropt off one by one till it melted into silence. Another tingle tingle announced that mass was finished, when the whole audience joined in a loud Hallelujah. The soldiers who were placed between each pillar presented arms, the drums beat a long roll announcing the departure of the King, and the assembly dispersed."

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETOR BY M. D. CRUZ, IN BAKE HOUSE-LANE.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017